

INDEX FORMULAE FOR INTEGRAL GALOIS MODULES

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ABSTRACT. We prove very general index formulae for integral Galois modules, specifically for units in rings of integers of number fields, for higher K -groups of rings of integers, and for Mordell-Weil groups of elliptic curves over number fields. These formulae link the respective Galois module structure to other arithmetic invariants, such as class numbers, or Tamagawa numbers and Tate-Shafarevich groups. This is a generalisation of known results on units to other Galois modules and to many more Galois groups, and at the same time a unification of the approaches hitherto developed in the case of units.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let F/K be a Galois extension of number fields and \mathcal{O}_F the ring of integers of F . It is a classical problem to investigate relationships between \mathcal{O}_F^\times as a Galois module and class numbers of intermediate extensions. One shape that such relationships can take is that of unit index formulae, such as [13, Proposition 4.1] for elementary abelian Galois groups, or [2] for dihedral groups. The introductions to these papers contain an overview of some of the history of the problem and further references.

In this work, we generalise these index formulae to a large class of Galois groups and to various different Galois modules, namely to units of rings of integers of number fields, to higher K -groups thereof, and to Mordell-Weil groups of elliptic curves over number fields. In fact, we develop an algebraic machine that produces such formulae in a great variety of contexts. In the introduction, we will begin by stating some concrete applications, and will progress to ever more general results.

Theorem 1.1. *Let G be the semidirect product of C_5 and C_4 with faithful action. Let F/K be a Galois extension of number fields with Galois group G , let N_0 be the unique intermediate extension of degree 4, N_1, \dots, N_4 distinct intermediate extensions of degree 5, and let E/K be an elliptic curve. Let the map*

$$f_E : \bigoplus_{i=0}^4 E(N_i)/E(K) \longrightarrow E(F)/E(K)$$

be induced by inclusion of each summand. The remaining notation will be recalled in §2.3. Assume for simplicity that E has finite Tate-Shafarevich groups over all intermediate extensions of F/K (we actually prove an unconditional result, see Remark 1.10). Then

$$\frac{C(E/F) \# \text{III}(E/F) (C(E/K) \# \text{III}(E/K))^4}{\prod_{i=0}^5 C(E/N_i) \# \text{III}(E/N_i)} = 5^x \cdot \frac{\left[E(F) : \sum_{i=0}^4 E(N_i) \right]^2}{|\ker f_E|^2},$$

where $x = 7 \text{rk } E/K - \text{rk } E/N_0 - 3 \text{rk } E/N_1$, and where the sum in the index is taken inside $E(F)$.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 11R33, 20C10, Secondary: 11R70, 11G05, 19A22, 19F27.

Remark 1.2. The index on the right hand side carries information about the $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module structure of $E(F)$. This information goes far beyond the ranks in the sense that there exist $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -modules whose complexifications are isomorphic, but which can be distinguished by the index. Thus, the theorem says that Tamagawa numbers and Tate–Shafarevich groups control to some extent the fine integral Galois module structure of the Mordell–Weil group.

In fact, already the approach in [2] easily generalises to the aforementioned Galois modules, with the only necessary extra ingredient being a compatibility of standard conjectures on special values of zeta and L -functions with Artin formalism. However, it uses the classification of all integral representations of dihedral groups, and therefore does not directly extend to other Galois groups.

The techniques in [13] on the other hand generalise to a large class of groups. But they rely on a direct computation with units and are not immediately applicable to other Galois modules. In particular, Theorem 1.1 is not accessible by either approach.

The main achievement of the present work is a unification and generalisation of the approaches of [2] and [13]. Proposition 3.2 is of central importance in this endeavour. A byproduct of this unification will be a more conceptual proof of the already known index formulae and a better understanding of the algebraic concepts involved.

In the next three theorems, the combination of a group G and a set \mathcal{U} of subgroups of G is one of the following:

- $G = C_p \rtimes C_n$ a semidirect product of non-trivial cyclic groups with p a prime and with C_n acting faithfully on C_p , and with \mathcal{U} consisting of n distinct subgroups of G of order n and the normal subgroup of order p ; or
- an elementary abelian p -group, with \mathcal{U} consisting of all index p subgroups; or
- a Heisenberg group of order p^3 , where p is an odd prime, and with \mathcal{U} consisting of the unique normal subgroup N of order p^2 and of p non-conjugate cyclic subgroups of order p that are not contained in N ; or
- any other group G and set of subgroups \mathcal{U} such that the map ϕ defined by (4.1) is an injection of G -modules with finite cokernel.

Below, $R_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$ denotes the Grothendieck group of the category of finitely generated $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ -modules. For a G -module M , $M_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $M_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ denote the G -modules $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ and $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}_p$, respectively. When no confusion can arise, we will treat $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ -modules synonymously with their image in $R_{\mathbb{Q}}(G)$.

Theorem U. *Given G and \mathcal{U} from the above list, there exists an explicitly computable group homomorphism*

$$\alpha_G : R_{\mathbb{Q}}(G) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\times}$$

and an explicit \mathbb{Q}^{\times} -valued map $\beta(H)$ on conjugacy classes of subgroups of G , such that for any Galois extension F/K of number fields with Galois group G and for any finite G -stable set S of places of F containing the Archimedean ones, we have

$$(U) \frac{h_S(F)h_S(K)^{|\mathcal{U}|-1}}{\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} h_S(F^H)} = \left(\alpha_G((\mathcal{O}_{F,S}^{\times})_{\mathbb{Q}}) \cdot \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S|_K} \beta(D_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cdot \frac{\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} |H|}{|G|^{|\mathcal{U}|-1}} \right)^{1/2} \cdot \frac{[\mathcal{O}_{F,S}^{\times} : \prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{O}_{F^H,S}^{\times}]}{|\ker f_{\mathcal{O}}|},$$

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where $S|_K$ denotes the places of K lying below those in S , and where the map

$$f_{\mathcal{O}} : \prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{O}_{F^H, S}^{\times} / \mathcal{O}_{K, S}^{\times} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{F, S}^{\times} / \mathcal{O}_{K, S}^{\times}$$

is induced by inclusions $\mathcal{O}_{F^H, S}^{\times} / \mathcal{O}_{K, S}^{\times} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{F, S}^{\times} / \mathcal{O}_{K, S}^{\times}$, $H \in \mathcal{U}$.

Theorem K. *Given G and \mathcal{U} from the above list, there exists an explicitly computable group homomorphism*

$$\alpha_G : R_{\mathbb{Q}}(G) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\times}$$

(the same as in Theorem U) such that for any Galois extension of number fields F/K with Galois group G , and for $n \geq 2$,

$$(K) \quad \frac{|K_{2n-2}(\mathcal{O}_F)| |K_{2n-2}(\mathcal{O}_K)|^{|\mathcal{U}|-1}}{\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} |K_{2n-2}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})|} =_{2'} \alpha_G(K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)_{\mathbb{Q}})^{1/2} \frac{[K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F) : \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})]}{|\ker f_K|},$$

where $=_{2'}$ denotes equality up to an integer power of 2. Here, we have slightly abused notation by writing $[K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F) : \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})]$ when we mean

$$\prod_{p \neq 2} \left[K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)_{\mathbb{Z}_p} : \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \right],$$

and $|\ker f_K|$ instead of $\prod_{p \neq 2} |\ker f_{K,p}|$, where

$$f_{K,p} : \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\mathbb{Z}_p} / K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_K)_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \longrightarrow K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)_{\mathbb{Z}_p} / K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_K)_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$$

is induced by inclusions (cf. §2.2)

$$K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\mathbb{Z}_p} / K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_K)_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \hookrightarrow K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)_{\mathbb{Z}_p} / K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_K)_{\mathbb{Z}_p}, \quad H \in \mathcal{U}.$$

Most of the literature on the structure of Mordell–Weil groups of elliptic curves centres of course around questions about the rank. Here, we address the question: assuming that we know everything about ranks, what can we say about the finer integral structure of these Galois modules? The cleanest statements are obtained if one assumes that the relevant Tate–Shafarevich groups are finite, but we also derive an unconditional analogue.

Theorem E. *Given G and \mathcal{U} from the above list, there exists an explicitly computable group homomorphism*

$$\alpha_G : R_{\mathbb{Q}}(G) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}^{\times}$$

(the same as in Theorems U and K) such that for any Galois extension of number fields F/K with Galois group G and for any elliptic curve E/K with $\text{III}(E/F^H)$ finite for all $H \leq G$, we have

$$(E) \quad \frac{C(E/F) \# \text{III}(E/F) (C(E/K) \# \text{III}(E/K))^{|\mathcal{U}|-1}}{\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} C(E/F^H) \# \text{III}(E/F^H)} = \alpha(E(F)_{\mathbb{Q}}) \frac{[E(F) : \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} E(F^H)]^2}{|\ker f_E|^2},$$

where the map

$$f_E : \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} E(F^H) / E(K) \longrightarrow E(F) / E(K)$$

is induced by inclusions $E(F^H) / E(K) \hookrightarrow E(F) / E(K)$, $H \in \mathcal{U}$.

Remark 1.9. Artin’s induction theorem implies that given any $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ -module V , $\alpha(V)$ is determined by the dimensions $\dim V^H$ for all $H \leq G$. Therefore, Theorem 1.1 is a special case of Theorem E, while Theorem U is a direct generalisation of [13, Proposition 4.1] and [2, Theorem 1.1].

Remark 1.10. Combining equations (2.11) and (4.3) yields an unconditional version of (E). Unlike in the case of units, this is, to our knowledge, the first such index formula for elliptic curves.

Remark 1.11. It seems rather striking, that the function α is the same in all three theorems. Thus, it is not only independent of the realisation of G as a Galois group (and in particular of the base field), but even independent of the Galois module in question. In §5, we give an explicit example of how to compute α for a concrete group, thereby deducing Theorem 1.1 from Theorem E. The function β in Theorem U is trivial on cyclic subgroups. In particular, the corresponding product vanishes when S is just the set of Archimedean places.

The above theorems are special cases of the representation theoretic machine we develop. In its maximal generality, our result may be stated as follows (the necessary concepts, particularly that of Brauer relations and of regulator constants, will be recalled in the next section):

Theorem R. *Let G be a finite group and let*

$$\phi : P_1 = \bigoplus_i \mathbb{Z}[G/H_i] \longrightarrow \bigoplus_j \mathbb{Z}[G/H'_j] = P_2$$

be an injection of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -permutation modules with finite cokernel. For a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module M , write $(P_i, M) = \text{Hom}_G(P_i, M)$, $i = 1, 2$, and (ϕ, M) for the induced map $(P_2, M) \rightarrow (P_1, M)$. Finally, denote by $\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M)$ the regulator constant of M with respect to the Brauer relation $\Theta = \sum_i H_i - \sum_j H'_j$. Then, the quantity

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) \cdot \frac{|\text{coker}(\phi, M)|^2}{|\text{ker}(\phi, M)|^2} \frac{|(P_2, M)_{\text{tors}}|^2}{|(P_1, M)_{\text{tors}}|^2}$$

only depends on the isomorphism class of the $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ -module $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$.

The significance of this result is that regulator constants of Galois modules can be linked to quotients of their regulators, which in turn are linked to other number theoretic invariants through special values of L -functions. On the other hand, by making judicious choices of ϕ , one can turn the cokernel in Theorem R into an index, such as e.g. the one in equations (U), (K) and (E), or the index of the image of the G -module M in $\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H$ under the norm maps, or other natural invariants of Galois modules. The function α and the map f then change, depending on the particular index that one chooses to investigate, but the left hand side of the equations (U), (K) and (E) does not.

The main object of study will be regulator constants, as defined in [6]. We begin by recalling in §2 how certain quotients of classical regulators of number fields, of Borel regulators, and of regulators of elliptic curves can be translated into regulator constants. In §3 and §4, we will set up a framework that allows one to translate regulator constants into indices in a purely representation theoretic setting. The main new input is Proposition 3.2, which is the generalisation of [2, end of §4] to arbitrary finite groups. With that in place, we can essentially follow the strategy of [13, §4]. This procedure works under a certain condition on the Galois group (see beginning of §4). It is an interesting purely group theoretic problem to determine all groups that satisfy this condition, which we will not address here.

Theorems U, K and E are obtained by simply substituting the regulator constant–index relationship, as expressed by (4.3), in any of the number theoretic situations discussed in the next section.

The quotients of number theoretic data that appear in all these theorems come from Brauer relations (see §2). Brauer proved that any such quotient of numbers of roots of unity in number fields is a power of two. As a completely independent result, we show in Proposition 2.7 that the same is true for $(K_{2n-1})_{\text{tors}}$, which is the analogue of numbers of roots of unity that appears in Lichtenbaum’s conjecture.

Acknowledgements. A significant part of this research was done while both authors took part in the 2011 conference on Galois module structures in Luminy. We thank the organisers of the conference for bringing us together and the CIRM for hosting the conference. We would also like to thank Haiyan Zhou for pointing out two inaccuracies in an earlier draft.

2. ARTIN FORMALISM AND REGULATOR CONSTANTS

We begin by recalling the definitions of Brauer relations and of regulator constants and their relevance for number theory.

Definition 2.1. Let G be a finite group. We say that the formal linear combination $\sum_H n_H H$ of subgroups of G is a *Brauer relation* in G if the virtual permutation representation $\oplus_H \mathbb{C}[G/H]^{\oplus n_H}$ is zero.

Notation 2.2. For any abelian group A , we write \overline{A} for A/A_{tors} . For any homomorphism of abelian groups $f : A \rightarrow B$, write \overline{f} for the induced homomorphism $\overline{A} \rightarrow \overline{B}$ and f_{tors} for the restriction $A_{\text{tors}} \rightarrow B_{\text{tors}}$.

Definition 2.3. Let G be a finite group and M a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ –module. Let $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : M \times M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a bilinear G –invariant pairing that is non–degenerate on \overline{M} . Let $\Theta = \sum_{H \leq G} n_H H$ be a Brauer relation in G . Define the regulator constant of M with respect to Θ by

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) = \prod_{H \leq G} \det \left(\frac{1}{|H|} \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle | \overline{M^H} \right)^{n_H} \in \mathbb{C}^\times,$$

where each determinant is evaluated on any \mathbb{Z} –basis of $\overline{M^H}$.

This definition is independent of the choice of pairing [6, Theorem 2.17] and in particular lies in \mathbb{Q}^\times .

Regulator constants naturally arise in number theory. The heart of the paper will be an investigation of the regulator constants themselves and their relationship with indices of fixed submodules in a given module. The results can then be applied to any of the equations (2.4), (2.6), or (2.11) to derive immediate number theoretic consequences.

For the rest of the section, fix a Galois extension F/K of number fields with Galois group G and a Brauer relation $\Theta = \sum_H n_H H$ in G . We embed F and all other extensions of K that we will consider inside a fixed algebraic closure of K .

2.1. Units in rings of integers of number fields. Let S be a finite G –stable set of places of F containing all the Archimedean ones. Then Artin formalism for Artin L –functions, combined with the analytic class number formula, implies that

$$\prod_H \left(\frac{h_S(F^H) \text{Reg}_S(F^H)}{w(F^H)} \right)^{n_H} = 1,$$

where h_S denotes S -class numbers, Reg_S denotes S -regulators and w denotes the numbers of roots of unity. One can show [2, Proposition 2.15] that

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathcal{O}_{S,F}^\times) = \frac{\mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S|_K} \mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbb{Z}[G/D_{\mathfrak{p}}])} \cdot \prod_{H \leq G} \text{Reg}_S(F^H)^{2n_H},$$

where $S|_K$ is the set of primes of K lying below those in S , and $D_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denotes the decomposition group of a prime of F above \mathfrak{p} . It follows that

$$(2.4) \quad \prod_H \left(\frac{w(F^H)}{h_S(F^H)} \right)^{2n_H} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbf{1})}{\prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S|_K} \mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbb{Z}[G/D_{\mathfrak{p}}])} = \mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathcal{O}_{S,F}^\times).$$

The factor $\mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbf{1}) / \prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S|_K} \mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbb{Z}[G/D_{\mathfrak{p}}])$ can be made very explicit for any concrete G . For example, regulator constants of permutation modules corresponding to cyclic subgroups are always trivial [6, Lemma 2.46], and in particular the denominator vanishes if S is the set of Archimedean places of F . Otherwise, it is an easily computable function of the number of primes in S with given splitting behaviour. It is always a rational number, which has non-trivial p -adic order only for those primes p that divide $|G|$. See [2, Theorem 1.2] for an even stronger restriction.

2.2. Higher K -groups of rings of integers. Let $\sigma_i : F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $1 \leq i \leq r_1$ be the real places of F and $\sigma_j : F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $r_1 + 1 \leq j \leq r_1 + r_2$ be representatives of the complex places. Let $n \geq 2$ and set $d = r_1 + r_2$ if n is odd and $d = r_2$ if n is even. Borel has constructed a map

$$K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F) \xrightarrow{\oplus(\sigma_i)_*} \bigoplus_{i=1}^d K_{2n-1}(\mathbb{C}) \xrightarrow{\oplus B_n} \bigoplus_{i=1}^d \mathbb{R}$$

with kernel precisely equal to the torsion subgroup, and showed [3] that the image is a full rank lattice. The n -th Borel regulator $\text{Reg}_n(F)$ is then defined as the covolume of this image.

If F/K and G are as before, and H is a subgroup of G , then for any odd prime p , we have

$$(K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)_{\mathbb{Z}_p})^H \cong K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$$

(see e.g. [9, Proposition 2.9]). We will therefore treat $K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$ as a subgroup of $K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)_{\mathbb{Z}_p}$. We have suppressed all the details concerning the normalisation of B_n , for which we refer to [8], but note that these details will be irrelevant for us. What is important, is that if for a number field N we define a pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_N$ on $K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_N)$ by

$$\langle u, v \rangle_N = \sum_{i=1}^d B_n((\sigma_i)_* u) B_n((\sigma_i)_* v),$$

then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_F$ is G -invariant, and for $N \leq F$ we have $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_F|_{K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_N)} = [F : N] \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_N$. Moreover, by definition, $\text{Reg}_n(N)^2 = \det(\langle u_i, u_j \rangle_N)$ where u_i, u_j range over a basis of $\overline{K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_N)}$. The Lichtenbaum conjecture on leading coefficients of Dedekind zeta-functions at $1 - n$ together with aforementioned Artin formalism predicts that

$$(2.5) \quad \prod_H \left(\frac{\text{Reg}_n(F^H) |K_{2n-2}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})|}{|K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\text{tors}}|} \right)^{n_H} =_{2'} 1,$$

where $=_{2'}$ denotes equality up to an integer power of 2. In fact, the Lichtenbaum conjecture is known to be compatible with Artin formalism [5], so equation (2.5) is

true unconditionally. In view of the above discussion, we also get unconditionally

$$(2.6) \quad \prod_H \left(\frac{|K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\text{tors}}|}{|K_{2n-2}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})|} \right)^{2n_H} =_{2'} \mathcal{C}_\Theta(K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)).$$

The following result is completely independent of the rest of the paper:

Proposition 2.7. *Let G be a finite group and let $\Theta = \sum_H n_H H$ be a Brauer relation in G . Let F/K be a Galois extension of number fields with Galois group G . Then*

$$\prod_H |K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\text{tors}}|^{n_H}$$

is a power of two.

Proof. It suffices to show that the rational number in the Proposition has trivial p -part for all odd primes p . Recall (e.g. [14]) that for a number field N and an odd prime number p , the p -part of $K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_N)_{\text{tors}}$ is isomorphic to $\mu_{p^\infty}(n)^{G_N}$, the fixed submodule of the n -th Tate twist of the group of p -power roots of unity.

Putting $W = \mu_{p^\infty}(n)^{G_F}$, we now make two observations. First, for every subgroup H of G , the p -part of $K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})_{\text{tors}}$ is isomorphic to W^H . Secondly, since p is odd, the automorphism group of W is cyclic. So if U denotes the kernel of the map $G \rightarrow \text{Aut } W$, then U is normal in G , and G/U is cyclic, and in particular has no non-trivial Brauer relations. Since for $H \leq G$, $\#W^H = \#W^{UH}$, the result follows immediately from [6, Theorem 2.36 (q)]. \square

The following immediate consequence is noteworthy, since it greatly generalises several previous works on tame kernels (see e.g. [15, 16]):

Corollary 2.8. *Let F/K be a finite Galois extension of totally real number fields with Galois group G , let $\Theta = \sum_H n_H H$ be a Brauer relation in G . Then*

$$\prod_H |K_{4n-2}(\mathcal{O}_{F^H})|^{n_H}$$

is a power of 2 for any $n \geq 1$.

Proof. Since F is totally real, $K_{4n-1}(\mathcal{O}_N)$ is torsion for any subfield N of F . The assertion therefore follows from equation (2.5) and Proposition 2.7. \square

2.3. Mordell–Weil groups of elliptic curves. Let E/K be an elliptic curve. A consequence of the Birch and Swinnerton–Dyer conjecture and of Artin formalism for twisted L -functions is

$$(2.9) \quad \prod_{H \leq G} \left(\frac{C(E/F^H) \text{Reg}(E/F^H) \# \text{III}(E/F^H)}{|E(F^H)_{\text{tors}}|^2} \right)^{n_H} \stackrel{?}{=} 1,$$

where $C(E/F^H)$ denotes the product of suitably normalised Tamagawa numbers over all finite places of F^H . See e.g. the introduction to [1] for the details on the normalisation of the Tamagawa numbers, which will be immaterial for us.

Formula (2.9) can in fact be shown to be true only under the assumption that the relevant Tate–Shafarevich groups are finite: if we write Θ as $\sum_i H_i - \sum_j H'_j$, then the products of Weil restrictions of scalars $\prod_i W_{F^{H_i}/K}(E)$ and $\prod_j W_{F^{H'_j}/K}(E)$ are isogenous abelian varieties. The claim therefore follows from the compatibility of the Birch and Swinnerton–Dyer conjecture with Weil restriction of scalars [10] and with isogenies [11, Chapter I, Theorem 7.3].

One can also get an entirely unconditional statement by incorporating the (conjecturally trivial) divisible parts of the Tate–Shafarevich groups as follows. Let

$$\phi : \bigoplus_i \mathbb{Z}[G/H_i] \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_j \mathbb{Z}[G/H'_j]$$

be an inclusion of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -modules with finite cokernel (cf. §3). Let A and B denote the abelian varieties $\prod_i W_{F^{H_i}/K}(E)$ and $\prod_j W_{F^{H'_j}/K}(E)$, respectively. Let A^t and B^t be the dual abelian varieties. Then ϕ induces an isogeny $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ and the dual isogeny $\phi^t : B^t \rightarrow A^t$. These in turn give maps on the divisible parts of Tate–Shafarevich groups: $\phi : \text{III}(A/K)_{\text{div}} \rightarrow \text{III}(B/K)_{\text{div}}$ and $\phi^t : \text{III}(B^t/K)_{\text{div}} \rightarrow \text{III}(A^t/K)_{\text{div}}$. Denote their (necessarily finite) kernels by κ and κ^t , respectively.

Proposition 2.10. *We have*

$$\prod_{H \leq G} \left(\frac{C(E/F^H) \text{Reg}(E/F^H) \prod_{q \mid |G|} \#\text{III}_0(E/F^H)[q^\infty]}{|E(F^H)_{\text{tors}}|^2} \right)^{n_H} = \frac{|\kappa^t|}{|\kappa|},$$

where III_0 denotes the quotients by the divisible parts.

Proof. See [7, Theorem 4.3] or [1, §4] □

Substituting the Néron–Tate height pairing on $E(F)$ in the definition of regulator constants yields

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(E(F)) = \prod_{H \leq G} \text{Reg}(E/F^H)^{n_H}$$

and so we have the unconditional statement

$$(2.11) \quad \prod_{H \leq G} \left(\frac{|E(F^H)_{\text{tors}}|^2 |\kappa^t|}{C(E/F^H) \prod_{q \mid |G|} \#\text{III}_0(E/F^H)[q^\infty] |\kappa|} \right)^{n_H} = \mathcal{C}_\Theta(E(F)).$$

3. REINTERPRETATION OF REGULATOR CONSTANTS

We retain Notation 2.2. In light of the previous section, our aim is to express regulator constants of an arbitrary $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module in terms of the index of a submodule generated by fixed points under various subgroups of G . This will be done in the next section. Here, we prove the necessary preliminary results. Throughout this section, G is a finite group, $\Theta = \sum_i H_i - \sum_j H'_j$ is a Brauer relation in G , and M is a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module.

We begin by giving an alternative definition of regulator constants. Write $P_1 = \oplus_i \mathbb{Z}[G/H_i]$, $P_2 = \oplus_j \mathbb{Z}[G/H'_j]$. Since Θ is a Brauer relation, there exists an injection of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -modules

$$\phi : P_1 \hookrightarrow P_2$$

with finite cokernel. Dualising this and fixing isomorphisms between the permutation modules and their duals, we also get

$$\phi^{\text{Tr}} : P_2 \hookrightarrow P_1.$$

Note that if ϕ is given by the matrix X with respect to some fixed bases on P_1 and P_2 , then ϕ^{Tr} is given by X^{Tr} with respect to the dual bases. Applying the contravariant functor $\text{Hom}_G(\cdot, M)$, which we abbreviate to (\cdot, M) , we obtain the maps

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi, M) : (P_2, M) &\longrightarrow (P_1, M) \text{ and} \\ (\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M) : (P_1, M) &\longrightarrow (P_2, M). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.1. *We have*

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) = \frac{\#\text{coker}(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M) / \#\ker(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)}{\#\text{coker}(\phi, M) / \#\ker(\phi, M)} \cdot \frac{|(P_1, M)_{\text{tors}}|^2}{|(P_2, M)_{\text{tors}}|^2}.$$

In particular, the right hand side is independent of the $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module homomorphism ϕ .

Proof. Consider the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & (P_2, M)_{\text{tors}} & \longrightarrow & (P_2, M) & \longrightarrow & (P_2, M)/\text{tors} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow (\phi, M)_{\text{tors}} & & \downarrow (\phi, M) & & \downarrow \overline{(\phi, M)} \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & (P_1, M)_{\text{tors}} & \longrightarrow & (P_1, M) & \longrightarrow & (P_1, M)/\text{tors} \longrightarrow 0,
 \end{array}$$

and similarly for (ϕ^{Tr}, M) . By [2, Theorem 3.2], $\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) = \frac{\# \text{coker}(\overline{(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)})}{\# \text{coker}(\phi, M)}$ (note that in [2], M is assumed to be torsion-free, but the proof extends verbatim to the general case). Since $\ker \overline{(\phi, M)}$ is trivial, the snake lemma, applied to the above diagram, implies that

$$\# \text{coker}(\phi, M) = \# \text{coker}(\phi, M)_{\text{tors}} \# \text{coker}(\overline{(\phi, M)}),$$

and similarly for (ϕ^{Tr}, M) . Since both torsion subgroups are finite,

$$\frac{\# \text{coker}(\phi, M)_{\text{tors}}}{\# \ker(\phi, M)_{\text{tors}}} = \frac{\# \ker(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)_{\text{tors}}}{\# \text{coker}(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)_{\text{tors}}} = \frac{|(P_1, M)_{\text{tors}}|}{|(P_2, M)_{\text{tors}}|},$$

whence the result follows. \square

Proposition 3.2. *For any fixed ϕ , the value of*

$$(3.3) \quad \frac{\# \text{coker}(\phi, M) \cdot \# \text{coker}(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)}{\# \ker(\phi, M) \cdot \# \ker(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)}$$

only depends on the isomorphism class of $M \otimes \mathbb{Q}$, and not on the integral structure of M .

Proof. As in the previous proof, we have

$$\# \text{coker}(\phi, M) = \# \text{coker}(\phi, M)_{\text{tors}} \cdot \# \text{coker}(\overline{(\phi, M)}),$$

and similarly for (ϕ^{Tr}, M) , and

$$\# \text{coker}(\phi, M)_{\text{tors}} \# \text{coker}(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)_{\text{tors}} = \# \ker(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M) \# \ker(\phi, M).$$

So it is enough to show that $\# \text{coker}(\overline{(\phi, M)}) \cdot \# \text{coker}(\overline{(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)})$ only depends on $M \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. For the rest of the proof, we drop the overline and assume without loss of generality that M is torsion-free. We have

$$\# \text{coker}(\phi, M) \cdot \# \text{coker}(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M) = \# \text{coker}((\phi, M)(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)) = \# \text{coker}(\phi \phi^{\text{Tr}}, M),$$

so it remains to prove that if $P_1 = P_2$, then $\# \text{coker}(\phi, M)$ only depends on $M \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ for torsion-free M . Now, $\text{Hom}_G(P_1, M)$ is a full rank lattice in the vector space $\text{Hom}_G(P_1, M \otimes \mathbb{Q})$, and $\# \text{coker}(\phi, M)$, being the expansion factor of the lattice under ϕ , does not depend on the choice of lattice. \square

Corollary 3.4. *For any fixed ϕ , there exists a function*

$$c_\phi(M) = c_\phi(M \otimes \mathbb{Q}) = \frac{\# \text{coker}(\phi, M) \cdot \# \text{coker}(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)}{\# \ker(\phi, M) \cdot \# \ker(\phi^{\text{Tr}}, M)}$$

that is only a function of the collection of numbers $\text{rk } M^H$ as H ranges over the subgroups of G . It is uniquely determined by its values on the irreducible rational representations of G .

Proof. The right hand side of the equation is clearly multiplicative in direct sums of representations. The result follows immediately from Proposition 3.2 and Artin's induction theorem. \square

Corollary 3.5. *For any fixed ϕ , we have*

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) \cdot \frac{|\operatorname{coker}(\phi, M)|^2}{|\operatorname{ker}(\phi, M)|^2} = c_\phi(M) \cdot \frac{|(P_1, M)_{\text{tors}}|^2}{|(P_2, M)_{\text{tors}}|^2}.$$

This proves Theorem R. The name of the game will be to choose suitable injections ϕ , for which $\#\operatorname{coker}(\phi, M)/\#\operatorname{ker}(\phi, M)$ can be interpreted in terms of natural invariants of the Galois module M .

4. INDICES OF FIXED SUBMODULES

From now on, we closely follow [13, §4]. Suppose that we have a subset \mathcal{U} of subgroups of G such that

$$\Theta = 1 + (|\mathcal{U}| - 1) \cdot G - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} H,$$

is a Brauer relation and such that the map

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi : \mathbb{Z}[G/1] \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus|\mathcal{U}|} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{Z}[G/H] \\ (\sigma, 0) &\mapsto (1, (\sigma H)_{H \in \mathcal{U}}), \\ (0, (n_H)_{H \in \mathcal{U}}) &\mapsto (0, (n_H N_H)_{H \in \mathcal{U}}), \quad N_H = \sum_{g \in G/H} g \end{aligned}$$

is an injection of G -modules. See Example 5.1 for some families of groups that have such Brauer relations.

Remark 4.2. It is important to note that, although we usually treat Brauer relations as elements of the Burnside ring of G , so that subgroups of G are only regarded as representatives of conjugacy classes, the problem of finding a map ϕ as above that is injective may depend on the “right” choice of conjugacy class representatives.

The map ϕ commutes with taking coinvariants, so we get a commutative diagram, where the horizontal maps are the augmentation maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}[G] \oplus \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus|\mathcal{U}|} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{Z}^{|\mathcal{U}|+1} \\ \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \phi_G \\ \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{Z}[G/H] & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{Z}^{\oplus|\mathcal{U}|+1}. \end{array}$$

Finally, applying the contravariant functor $\operatorname{Hom}_G(-, M)$, we get the commutative diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & (M^G)^{\oplus|\mathcal{U}|+1} & \longrightarrow & M^G \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H / M^G \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow (\phi_G, M) & & \downarrow (\phi, M) & & \downarrow f \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & (M^G)^{\oplus|\mathcal{U}|+1} & \longrightarrow & M \oplus (M^G)^{\oplus|\mathcal{U}|} & \longrightarrow & M / M^G \longrightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

where the map f is induced by inclusions $M^H / M^G \hookrightarrow M / M^G$, so that

$$\#\operatorname{coker} f = [M : \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H].$$

Thus, the snake lemma, together with the results of the previous section, yield

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{[M : \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H]^2}{|\ker f|^2} &= \frac{|\operatorname{coker}(\phi, M)|^2}{|\ker(\phi, M)|^2} \cdot \frac{|\ker(\phi_G, M)|^2}{|\operatorname{coker}(\phi_G, M)|^2} \\
 &= \frac{c_\phi(M)}{\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M)} \cdot \frac{|M_{\text{tors}}|^2 \cdot |M_{\text{tors}}^G|^{2|\mathcal{U}|-2}}{\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} |M_{\text{tors}}^H|^2} \cdot \frac{\mathcal{C}_0(M)}{c_{\phi_G}(M)} \cdot \frac{|M_{\text{tors}}^G|^{2|\mathcal{U}+2}}{|M_{\text{tors}}^G|^{2|\mathcal{U}+2}} \\
 (4.3) \quad &= \frac{c_\phi(M)}{c_{\phi_G}(M) \mathcal{C}_\Theta(M)} \cdot \frac{|M_{\text{tors}}|^2 \cdot |M_{\text{tors}}^G|^{2|\mathcal{U}|-2}}{\prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} |M_{\text{tors}}^H|^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.4. In an arithmetic context, the torsion quotient will generically vanish. For example, if K is a number fields, G is a fixed finite group, and E/K is an elliptic curve, then for a generic Galois extension F/K with Galois group G , $E(F)_{\text{tors}} = E(K)_{\text{tors}}$ (so here, we consider $M = E(F)$). More precisely, $E(F)[p^\infty] = E(K)[p^\infty]$ for all F/K of bounded degree whenever p is sufficiently large (the implicit bound only depending on E/K and on the degree of F/K). If, on the other hand, we set $M = K_{2n-1}(\mathcal{O}_F)$, then the torsion quotient is a power of 2. For $n = 1$ this is due to Brauer [4], and for $n \geq 2$ this is Proposition 2.7. For many concrete groups G and relations Θ , the torsion quotient can be shown to always vanish.

Note also, that once we substitute the above formula for the regulator constant into (2.4), (2.6), or (2.11), the torsion quotient cancels, so in any case, it is not present in the final index formulae.

Combining equation (4.3) with (2.4), (2.6), and (2.11) proves Theorems U, K, and E, respectively, for all groups that have a Brauer relation of the form (4.1). See the next section for several examples of such groups. The function $\alpha([V])$ of Theorems U, K and E is given on an irreducible representation V by $c_{\phi_G}(M)/c_\phi(M)$ for any lattice M in V , while $\beta(H) = \mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbb{Z}[G/H])^{-1}$.

5. EXAMPLES

Example 5.1. Examples of groups that admit a Brauer relation of the form (4.1) include the following:

- elementary abelian p -groups, with \mathcal{U} being the set of all subgroups of index p . This recovers the main results of [13, §4], and generalises these results to other Galois modules;
- semidirect products $C_p \rtimes C_n$ with p an odd prime and with C_n acting faithfully on C_p , and with \mathcal{U} consisting of C_p and of n distinct subgroups of order n . This includes the case of [2, Theorem 1.1] and provides a vast generalisation of that result.
- Heisenberg groups of order p^3 , where p is an odd prime, and where \mathcal{U} consists of the unique normal subgroup N of order p^2 and of p non-conjugate cyclic groups of order p that are not contained in N .

We will now demonstrate that the function α really is explicitly computable in any concrete case.

Example 5.2. Let $G = C_5 \rtimes C_4$ with C_4 acting faithfully on C_5 . As mentioned in the previous example,

$$\Theta = 1 - 4C_4 - C_5 + 4G$$

is a Brauer relation, and letting \mathcal{U} consist of C_5 and of 4 distinct cyclic groups of order 4,

$$\phi : \mathbb{Z}[G/1] \oplus \mathbb{Z}^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} \mathbb{Z}[G/H]$$

defined by (4.1) is an injection of G -modules with finite cokernel. Given a $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module M , the map (ϕ, M) corresponding to ϕ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} M^G \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H &\rightarrow M \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^G \\ (m, (m_H)_H) &\mapsto (m + \sum_{H \in \mathcal{U}} m_H, (\mathrm{Tr}_{G/H} m_H)_H), \end{aligned}$$

while (ϕ^{Tr}, M) is easily seen to be

$$\begin{aligned} M \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^G &\rightarrow M^G \oplus \bigoplus_{H \in \mathcal{U}} M^H \\ (m, (m_H)_{H \in \mathcal{U}}) &\mapsto (\mathrm{Tr}_{G/1} m, (\mathrm{Tr}_{H/1} m + m_H)_{H \in \mathcal{U}}). \end{aligned}$$

The following is a complete list of irreducible rational representations of G :

- the two 1-dimensional representations $\mathbf{1} = \chi_1, \chi_2$ that are lifted from $G/D_{10} \cong C_2$,
- the direct sum ρ of the remaining two 1-dimensional complex representations lifted from $G/C_5 \cong C_4$,
- the 4-dimensional induction τ of a non-trivial one-dimensional character from C_5 to G .

In each of these, we need to choose a G -invariant lattice. Clearly, χ_1 and χ_2 contain, up to isomorphism, only one $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -module each, which we will denote by M_1, M_2 respectively. Next, let Γ_ρ be the non-trivial torsion-free $\mathbb{Z}[C_2]$ -module of \mathbb{Z} -rank 1. Define M_ρ to be the lift from $G/C_5 \cong C_4$ of $\mathrm{Ind}_{C_4/C_2} \Gamma_\rho$. This is a G -invariant full rank sublattice of ρ . As for τ , it will be simpler to work with $\tau^{\oplus 4}$, which can be realised as the induction from C_5 of $\mathbb{Q}[C_5] \ominus \mathbb{Q}[C_5/C_5]$. Let Γ_τ be the $\mathbb{Z}[C_5]$ -module $\mathbb{Z}[C_5/1]/\langle \sum_{g \in C_5} g \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and define M_τ to be the induction of Γ_τ to G , so that $M_\tau \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} \cong \tau^{\oplus 4}$.

Next, we need to compute the orders of cokernels $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi, M)$, $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi^{\mathrm{Tr}}, M)$, $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi_G, M)$, and $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi_G^{\mathrm{Tr}}, M)$ for $M = M_1, M_2, M_\rho, M_\tau$, although in the case of M_1 we can take a short cut:

- Let $M = M_1$. Clearly, the left hand side of equation (4.3) is trivial, so $\alpha([M \otimes \mathbb{Q}]) = 1/\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) = 125$. For all the remaining lattices, we will have $M^G = 0$, so the cokernels will be trivial on corestrictions.
- Let $M = M_2$. Then, $M^{C_5} = M$ and $M^{C_4} = M^G = 0$, so (ϕ, M) is surjective, and $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi^{\mathrm{Tr}}, M) = 5$.
- The same reasoning applies to $M = M_\rho$, but since M_ρ has rank 2, we have $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi^{\mathrm{Tr}}, M) = 25$.
- Let $M = M_\tau$. We have $M^{C_5} = 0$, while for any subgroup H of order 4, M_τ^H has \mathbb{Z} -rank 4. An explicit computation, either by hand or using a computer algebra package, yields $\# \mathrm{coker}(\phi, M) = \# \mathrm{coker}(\phi^{\mathrm{Tr}}, M) = 5^6$.

To summarise, $\alpha([V])$ is given on the irreducible rational representations of G by

- $\alpha([\chi_1]) = 125$;
- $\alpha([\chi_2]) = 1/5$;
- $\alpha([\rho]) = 1/25$;
- $\alpha([\tau]) = \alpha(4[\tau])^{1/4} = (5^{-12})^{1/4} = 5^{-3}$.

For an arbitrary rational representation V of G , the multiplicities $\langle V, \cdot \rangle$ of the irreducible rational representations in the direct sum decomposition of V are determined by $\dim V^H$ as H ranges over subgroups of G :

$$\begin{aligned}\dim V^G &= \langle V, \chi_1 \rangle; \\ \dim V^{D_{10}} &= \langle V, \chi_1 \rangle + \langle V, \chi_2 \rangle; \\ \dim V^{C_5} &= \langle V, \chi_1 \rangle + \langle V, \chi_2 \rangle + 2\langle V, \rho \rangle; \\ \dim V^{C_4} &= \langle V, \chi_1 \rangle + \langle V, \tau \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

Solving for the multiplicities, we deduce, for an arbitrary rational representation V ,

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha([V]) &= 5^{3 \operatorname{rk} V^G} \cdot 5^{-(\operatorname{rk} V^{D_{10}} - \operatorname{rk} V^G)} \cdot 25^{-(\operatorname{rk} V^{C_5} - \operatorname{rk} V^{D_{10}})/2} \cdot 5^{-3(\operatorname{rk} V^{C_4} - \operatorname{rk} V^G)} \\ &= 5^{7 \operatorname{rk} V^G - \operatorname{rk} V^{C_5} - 3 \operatorname{rk} V^{C_4}}.\end{aligned}$$

Remark 5.3. Such calculations can be simplified further as follows:

- By Artin's induction theorem, the function α is also determined uniquely by its values on $\mathbb{Q}[G/C]$ as C ranges over the cyclic subgroups of G , and these may be easier to calculate in specific cases, especially when it is difficult to classify all irreducible rational representations. Indeed, given any irreducible rational representation V of G , some integer multiple $V^{\oplus n}$ can be written as a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of such permutation representations. But since $\alpha([V])$ is a positive real number, the value of $\alpha(n[V])$ uniquely determines $\alpha([V])$. We have already implicitly used this to calculate $\alpha([\tau])$.
- Instead of computing $\operatorname{coker}(\phi, M)$ and $\operatorname{coker}(\phi^{\operatorname{Tr}}, M)$, one may compute one of the cokernels together with $\mathcal{C}_\Theta(M) = \frac{\#\operatorname{coker}(\phi^{\operatorname{Tr}}, M)}{\#\operatorname{coker}(\phi, M)}$. This is particularly helpful when combined with the previous observation, since regulator constants of permutation representations are very easy to compute: using either [6, Proposition 2.45] or [6, Example 2.19], one finds that

$$\mathcal{C}_\Theta(\mathbb{Z}[G/C]) = |G|^{1-|U|} \prod_{H \in \mathcal{U}} \prod_{g \in C \setminus G/H} |H^g \cap C|.$$

Moreover, for the corresponding cokernels on the corestrictions, the regulator constant is computed with respect to the trivial Brauer relation and is therefore 1, so that $\#\operatorname{coker}(\phi_G, M) = \#\operatorname{coker}(\phi_G^{\operatorname{Tr}}, M)$ for all integral representations M of G .

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